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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1904.

The Principle of Taxation.

The Independent just received contains an article from the pen of Dr. Silas C. Swallow, nomince of the Prohibition party for the presidency, in which he says among other things that "taxation always implies protection." The Independent, in an editorial article, ridicules this statement and calls Dr. Swallow's attention to the fact that "in one memorable period, not to mention other instances, the circulation of State banks was subjected to taxation, not for the purpose of protecting it, but with the deliberate and avowed intent to destroy it, and the destruction was successfully achieved."

Mr. Sherman, who was author of the bill imposing a tax of 10 per cent, on the circulation of State banks, afterwards boasted that the object of this tax was not to raise revenue, but to prevent State banks from issuing circulation. The editor of the Independent might also have said that the tariff tax is levied in some instances for the same purpose, that is as a prohibitive measure. It is true that in one sense the tariff tax "implies protection," but the protection is for the benefit of the manufacturers in whose interest the tax is imposed and not, as Dr. Swallow means, for the protection of those who pay the tax. Tariff taxes may be so high as to prohibit imbe derived from that source.

But the principle for which Dr. Swallow cessfully ridiculed. According to Democratic principles taxes are imposed for the purpose of raising revenue to defray the expenses of a government mically administered and for no other purpose. It is the most dangerous if the power is used for any other purpose than that of raising revenue it a usurpation and an cutrage. Democracy revolts at the term "tribute," and therefore it is opposed to the Republito extort tribute from the people against their will. "The direction which all constitutional struggles to cleanse taxation from injustice have taken," says a writer on this subject, "has been that of selftaxation, the community as a whole deeiding on what it requires to take from the individual members for the public service. The accomplishment of this has been the chief object of all the strugredress of grievances, which came thus to be a fundamental constitutional docby the consent of the representatives of the people who have to pay it. The constitutional doctrine thus created by Britain was remembered by the Amerito raise there a stamp duty and a customs duty on tea, and the colonies revolted under the celebrated cry that taxation without representation is tyranny,"

We do not agree with Dr. Swallow or his prohibition views, for they are extreme and impracticable, but he has the right idea of taxation. Taxation according to Democracy does imply protection for those who pay the tax, Taxation, according to Democracy, is for the benefit of those who pay for the tax and any system of taxation which permits a class of citizens to levy tribute upon the people at large is a relic of barbarism, a perpetuation of feudalism and an outrage upon n free people.

Prosperous Southern Farmers. Ex-Senator Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina, left the Senate a poor man, but

is said to have been worth \$25,000 at his death, which he had made in farming. Just how he did it, unless in land or other speculations, would interest Northern farmers greatly.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A paragraph similar to the above has been going the rounds of the press. The truth is that General Bansom never was a poor man in the strict sense of the term. He inherited a landed estate and in the years immediately following the civil War, in which he took a conspicuous part, he made immense cotton crops lishments during the four months of the and the high prices then prevailing for Exposition than they had met during the ous part, he made immense cotton crops cotton brought him big returns. He and his sons became large land buyers, pur- has been greatly strengthened by this shasing extensive tracts of cotton lands personal contact with customers.

The Times-Dispatch care the largest land-holder in North prevalled for so many years embarrassed him and made him what we call in the South "end poor."

For the past five years cotton and nearly all the products of Southern farms have been higher and farming has been profitable. This fact and the further fact, that increased population, new industries improved methods of farming. improved rallway facilities, etc., have increased the value of Southern lands, have but the Southern farmers and land owners on a better financial footing than esterday in a paragraph in this column we called attention to actual land sales in Northampton county, N. C. (General Ransom's county), showing that land in that section had more than doubled in comment was added: "All lands in the South have been held at ridiculously low prices, as there was little demand for them. But now that the South is growing so rich and prosperous, there is a double reason why her lands should great ly enhance in value."

For the information of our esteemed cotemporary and Northern farmers, it is only necessary to say that General Ransom being a good farmer and a good business man, took advantage of these conditions, paid himself out of debt and left an estate valued at from a quarter to half a million dollars.

What was true of General Ransom and his experience, is true of intelligent and industrious Southern farmers generally

The Doctrine of Atonement.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter, a Pressyterian minister of New York, is being investigated by the Presbytery to which he belongs on the charge of heresy. Dr. Carter recently sent out a letter in which among other things, he said that the received atonement doctrine of his church, an angry God soothed and appeared by the blood of an innocent victim," he could not accept.

tian church teaches that doctrine. It is a fact, however, that some people do un-Dr. Carter has stated it, and we have heard the doctrine thus expounded by a preacher from the pulpit. By way of illustration the preacher told this story; He said that during the war two young men messed together and became dea whom he called Charlle, was the son of a rich father; the companion was poor. Charlle's comgoing home. In his journey he was to pass through the town in which Charlie lived, and Charlie gave him a letter of introduction to his father. By and by the poor soldier arrived, ragged and hun-Charlie's father and offered the letter of introduction, but the rich man turned his back upon him, refusing event to read the letter which he presented. But Charlie's mother finally came into possession of all the facts, and she went and told her husband that this was Charlie's friend. As soon as the rich man understood the situation, he took the poor soldier in and gave him food and clothing and treated him as a roya guest.

After relating this story the preacher said that it was a beautiful illustration of the atonement; that the father would not receive this ragged soldier on his count he took him into his home and into his heart. On his own plea he was kicked out; on Charlie's account he was taken in. No man who believes in the mercy and goodness and fatherhood of God can accept any such heathenish doctrine as this.

Sleeplessness.

If Sancho Panza could meet Mr. Albert E. Herpin, of Trenton, N. J., they would gies which have made a free Constitu- or least have one topic in common for tion for the English races. There were discussion, for Mr. Herpin, according to old feudal dues which the monarchs had his own statement, has not slept for ten the power of exacting; but when these | years. He says that he lies down every were insufficient for their ambitious pro- | night from ten till five, and never loses the opportunity of granting it to demand | waste of time. "God bless the man who invented sleep," said Sancho Panza, and all the world agrees with him, Mr. Her trine, that no tax can be levied save pin to the contrary notwithstanding. Also we think all the world would agree with Sancho Panza in saying to Mr. Herpin: "It seems to us we have heard that tale before." For our part, we can recall can colonies, yet Mr. Grenville sought plenty of good men and honest who say they have not lost consciousness and say they have not been asleep, and, like weight and rising up refreshed from their little rest. But the casual observer would find it difficult to distinguish between the most profound slumber and "that little restfulness" which we all need. The patent of the man who invented sleep has not yet been superseded.

Do Expositions Pay? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat publishes interviews with business men of that community, in which the general view is expressed that the Exposition has brought material commercial benefits to the city. It is said that when the Ex-position scheme was first proposed in 1898 the total deposits in the banks and trust companies of St. Louis amounted to 003,000. The latest statements of the companies show aggregate deposits of \$236,co.000 and an aggregate capital invested of \$85,000,000. One of the merchants interviewed affirms that five years ago there was not a house on Washington Avenue selling as much as \$6,000,000 worth of goods a year, while to-day there are half a dozen others selling over \$5,000,000. The statement of wholesale merchants is to the effect that they have met more of their patrons personally in their estabfour years preceding, and that their trade

on long time until General Ransom be- It goes without saying that an attrac-

tion of this sort, which brings to a city the country and from foreign lands, must remains to be seen whether or not the benefits are permanent. It is quite certain that Chicago suffered seriously after her exposition closed from an overplus of buildings, and it was currently reported at the time that many people heartily wished that the exposition had never been held. But Chicago recovered and has continued to grow and prosper, and it is fair to presume that many of the benefits of her big show were lasting.

We have favored the exposition which ! is proposed to hold in Virginia in connection with the Jamestown celebration in 1907, because we believe it appropriate to have a national celebration of that great anniversary, and again because w. believe that the advertisement which Virwill receive through this means will be of great value.

Dr. W. A. Plicker, of Hampton, has written and printed for gratuitous distribution a very interesting little pamphlet on "The Climate of Tidewater Virginia." The object of the pamphlet is to make public the facts concerning this part of Virginia and to remove the erroncous impression that has in some unaccountable way gone out, that the Tidewater region of Virginia is unhealthy.

A West Virginia court has barred automobiles altogether from the highways of a country in that State. Prohibition al ways runs to extremes. The automobile has come to stay, and it is nonsense to talk of prohibiting it. The sensible thing to do is to regulate its speed and hold to a strict account drivers who abuse

That Maryland spellbinder who is making speeches all over the State simultaneously by using phonographs with megaphone attachment should be enjoined at once. Political campaigns have enough horrors as they are, and this Maryland innovation is not needed in the business.

Ranchmen in the West are complaining that cattle on the hoof are too cheap to kill. In this part of the country the complaint is that cattle on the butchers' hook are too high to be destroyed in the usual way.

and put him in the cotton patch, fellowcountrymen.-Atlanta Journal. That's a pretty big job assigned to the "fellowcountrymen.

There comes a complaint from Wash ington that Virginia Republican officeholders are hoggish. Do they differ from their brethren of other States?

Texas is putting on French airs. There was an impromptu street duel in San Antonio the other day and nobody, not even a by-stander, was hurt.

So far, this month has been the coolest October known for many years. Next month will be the coolest November some politicians ever heard of,

In the midst of all this peace talk, official and otherwise, we go right along aunching big battleships on both sides of the continent.

for this is said to be the dryest autumn in the recollection of the oldest in-

The chestnut crop is very large this fall and this statement has no reference to the anecdotes the spellbinders are tell-

Kuropatkin probably made that dash to see if the Japs would adopt the "luring" methods he practiced some time back.

The confidence of the Russians would be inspiring if they had a little more generalship to back it up.

A few more days like yesterday and the low quartered shoe will take its place beside the retired straw hat,

only catch the boodle, but incidentally a job lot of free advertising.

neighty fashionable, but shucks; all campaigns are windy,

Personal and General.

Dr. Robert Koch is to be relieved of his post of director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, and he has been granted a retiring pension.

Rev. Robert J. Burdette's congrega-tion at Los Angeles, Cal., has rented the Hazard Pavillon in that city for a year, It is the largest hall in Los Angeles, and has herstofore been used for prize fights.

William T. Stead, the colebrated writer and economist, has just attended the theatre for the first time in fifty years, and chose for his semi-centenary reentry into the realms of drama Berbohm Trees revival of "The Tempest." Dr. von Seefeld and Dr. Karl Tho-mac, of Berlin, are in Chicago as the representatives of the Commercial Col-lege of the German capital, studying the public school system of the Western city.

Sir Jenkin Coles, speaker of the South Australian Parliament, has just estab-lished what is probably a world's record. He has completed fourteen years of un-interrupted service in the chair without ever once being absent during working hours, from illness or any other cause.

Men Were Posted.

Men Were Posted.

The bridegroom of a newly married pair journeying to the city by train, one day recently, was a railroad man. Congratulations were whistled to him from every locomotive passed in the fifty-mile run. Those on the siding made the most din, but the engineers on the trains in motion were also posted, and whistled as they sped by.

One of the party who gave the newly wedded pair a send-off by nouring rice over them told the other passengers in the car what to expect. Every one seemed to enjoy the tooting from the locomotives more than the blushing bride and groom.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Coreless Apples.

coreless apple from the United and Canada is the latest sensi-the English fruit market. Speci-of the new fruit are expected to before the end of the year, and for trees are pouring in from all

The Longest Name.

A GERMAN'S VIEW OF

history in the University of Leipzig. He has long been a leader of thought in the Fatherland, and has taken a consplc uous part in the discussion which has been going on in that country for ten of history. The immediate question under discussion is whether or not history is a science or an art. Lamprecht claims that it is a science while his opponents maintain that it is and must always remain an art. In reviewing the discussion, Professor William E. Dodd, ef Randolph-Macon College, says that Lamprecht divides all knowledge into two classes—the one dependent on mechanics, the other on psychology. He contends that history is a science dependent on psychology, dealing with the neis of menius as botany deals with the manifestations of plant life. He holds that the making of history which the politicians so often conceive to be their role in life is a very misleading term. History is not made, but it unfolds itself as a resultant of the thousand and one forces of which our leaders are but the humans. a science or an art. Lamprecht claims of which our leaders are but the hum of which our leaders are but the hum-ble exponents. The great influences which give a people their character and determine the direction of their develop-ment arise from climatic and geographi-cal conditions, race antecedents and the reaction on these of economic forces, which forces are themselves in large measure the resultants of the above men-loned conditions. Economic advantage tioned conditions. Economic advantage and industrial aptitude determine the character of a people, not the will of leaders or leading classes.

Professor Lamprecht recently paid a Professor Lamprecht recently paid a visit to Richmond and to Randolph-Macon College, and all who met him were charmed with his delightful personality. He is brilliant; he is learned; he is withy; he is magnetic, and his somewhat broken English makes him all the more attractive. While in Richmond a representative of The Times-Dispatch took him on drive pointing out along the way variations. tive of The Times-Dispatch took him on a drive, pointing out along the way various objects of interest. He saw the State Library, the statuary in the Capitol Square and all our monuments and public buildings, but that which pleased him most was the statue of Robert E. Lee in the western suburbs. He is a great lover of art, and his eyes fairly danced as he gazed upon the noble figure of the Confederate chieftain. He finally declared that it impresses him as no other the Confederate chieftain. He finally declared that it impressed him as no other work of art in the United States had done. In vain was he reminded that some of the critics found serious fault with the statue. He had no fault to find. He was usked if he liked it better than he liked the Washington group in the Capitol Square and he unhestitatingly replied in the affirmative. He said that the Washington group was historic while the Lee statue was delightfully sentimental. He was favorably impressed also with the Howitzer statue at Howitzer Place.
While speaking of art he said that the

While speaking of art he said that the American love for athletics had done a great deal for American art; that we had thus given our attention to the study statues brought out the muscles and the best features of physical development. best features of physical development.
At the Westmoreland Club the portrait
which pleased him most was that of President Davis. As soon as it caught his
eye his face lighted up, and, turning, to
his companions, he said: "Aristocratic."
He also studied with keen interest the portraits of Lee and Jackson and other Confederate heroes.

onterrite increase.

The conversation linally turned to German affairs, and he was asked to inform its companions what a German socialist was. He laughed and said that in the main he was a malcontent; that was true that Germany had her com was true that Germany and her com-munists, but that they were few in the ranks of Socialists; that the great body of Socialists did not believe in commun-ism, and would not think of voting with that political faction if they thought there was any possibility of control by the communistic element; but that the per-sons who were "as in the government" communistic element; but that the persons who were "agin the government" manifested their opposition and protest by voting with the Socialists. Referring to a recent event concerning one of the robility, which need not here be detailed, he said that most of the people in the locality chiefly concerned were indignant at the course which affairs took, and at the very next election manifested and at the very next election manifested their indignation by voting with the So-

That is a most interesting view, and suggestive. Some day, perhaps, we shall have such a party in the United States—a party with a big safety valve attachment through which the temporary indignation of the malcontents may find

Professor Lamprecht had been traveling The States in the doubtful column not only catch the boodle, but incidentally a job lot of free advertising.

"Whirlwind campaigns" are getting mighty fashlonable, but shucks; all campaignt to the considerably in the United States, and in his travels had made a passing study of the railwinds of this country and their system of operation. He is himself nothing of a communist, but he believes in government control and operation of railroads, and thinks that the German system is infinitely superior to ours. He also insisted that there was nothing monalso insisted that there was nothing monarchical in government operation of rall-roads. One complaint which he had against the American roads was that the trains were often delayed, and that it was with difficulty that a person walling for a delayed train could ascertain with any certainty when it would arrive. It was not so, he declared, in Germany, adding that if a certain fast train to Berlit should arrive an hour behind time, the incident would be a subject for discussion in the Reichstag, He also insisted that the schedules to and from the commercial centers were much better also insisted that there was nothing mon commercial centers were much better than in the United States, and were made

than in the United States, and were made to suit the convenience of passengers.

Speaking of the war between Russia and Japan, he paid a high tribute to the intelligence of the Japanese. He regards them as among the shrewdest and most intelligent people in the world, his ophnion being in part formed by his study of Japanese students in the University to which he is attached. But he was surprised to find that the sympathy of the people of the United States was with the Japas in the war now waging. "The people of the United States was with the Japa in the war now waging. "The Japanese," said he, "are your natural enemies, and if they are successful in this war, sooner or later you will have to recken with them. They are great traders, and they will throw obstacles in the way of the extension of your trade two the for East In such an event the in the way of the extension of your trade into the far East. In such an event the Japanese might send a fleet across the Pacific and land troops upon your western shores. If so, what would you do about it? What could you do?! These are not the exact words, of course, but they convey the professor's meaning.

they convey the professor's meaning. Professor Lamprecht has also been studying industrial questions in the United States and he was very anxious to see a cigarette factory in operation. He said that he had made application to see the Allen and Ginter factory, but had been turned away. He was assured by The Times-Dispatch man that when the management nuderstood who he was that he would be admitted. Subsequently, showever, when he and The Times-Dispatch man applied they were both turned away, the gentleman in charge politely giving assurance that the rules were made in New York, and that permission from that source, would have to be obfrom that source would have to be ob-tained before any visitor would be allow-

The Longest name in the world is be-lieved to be that of Miss Anna Keohouha-akalainhuekaweloalkanaka, whose letters were addressed to Ionoiuiu, H. I.

THE UNITED STATES DEBATE, BUT NO DECISION

Episcopal Convention Still Hopelessly Divided on Question of Divorce.

ACTION WILL BE DEFERRED

Archbishop Leaves and Will Sail From New York To-day. Duke of Newcastle Arrives.

(By Associated Press.) BOSTON, MASS., October 13.—During a two hours' debate on the divorce question to-day by the House of Deputies of sides appeared to be as far apart as they were yesterday, and predictions were freely made that no final action would be taken at this time. Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, of New York, in behalf of those who made the minority report on the proposed divorce canon, withdrew their recposed divorce canon, withdrawal does not mean that there will be any let-up in the fight against the proposal to prohibit clergymen remarrying the innocent person in a divorce suit for infidelity, while the former partner lives. The members of the minority considered that the situation would be less complicated by the withdrawal of the report.

Those Who Spoke.

Those Who Spoke.

Those Who Spoke.

Francis A. Lewis, of Philadelphia; Rev. George C. Hall, of Wilmington. Del.; Archdeacon F. A. Derocet, of Springfield, Ill.; Rathbone Gardner, of Providence, R. L., and Rov. Dr. Alfred Harding, of Washington, D. C., made addresses today in support of the proposed amendments to the canon. Those who spoke in opposition included A. H. Drown; of San Francisco; John G. Hicks, of Seancy, Ark.; Wilhelmus Mynderse, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. S. S. Moore, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia. Early in the afternoon the debate was put over until to-morrow.

The House of Bishops and House of Deputies held a joint session late this afternoon, and heard reports from mission fields.

ston fields.

ston fields.

To-night a public meeting of the church association for the advancement of the interests of labor was held in Fanuell Hall, at which a number of prominent churchmen delivered addresses.

Archbishop Leaves; Duke Arrives.

The Arobbishop of Canterbury and party left the city io-day on a special train for New York, from which port they will sail for home to-morrow.

The Duke of Newcastle, one of the leaders of the high church party in England, arrived here this afternoon, and it is expected he will attend some of the sessions of the General Convention.

A LINEMAN KILLED

His Climbers Hang as He Jumps From Freight Train.

From Freight Train.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ORANGE, VA., October 13.—Mr. J. H.
Harris, a lineman for the Western Union
Telegraph Company, was instantly
killed here early this morning, by falling from a moving train. From the evidence gathered by the jury, he was riding on a freight train, going south, some
time early this morning, and when he
heard the train blow for the station, he
attempted to jump off, and fell. He had
his climbers on and by some means they
caught to the train, and he was draged
some distance from where he fell. His
skull was crushed and both legs broken,
with ugly cuts about the face, and one
cut on the neck. He was found early
this morning by Section Foreman Charlie
Narnell, who notified the authorities.
At 10 o'clock this morning the new dou-At 10 o'clock this morning the new ble track was cut in at Knoxville, on the Southern Railway, and now all trains can run the entire distance between this place and Alexandria, on the new double

track.

The work of grading for double track of the Southern Rallway, a short distance west of this place, is advancing rapidly; several crews are at work on the grade. By this week they will cut out one of the shortest curves in this section.

This double track will be about one mile long.

WEEMS LINE SALE.

Dwellers on the Rappahannock

Fear for Future Service. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Oct. 13.—
Rappahannock FREDERICKSBURG, VA. Oct. 18.—
The people along the Ruppahannock River have been greatly interested in the rumors, which have been in circulation for months, of the probable sale of the Weems line of steamers, which serves the Ruppahannock River, to a company to be controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and now that the deal has been consummated, they are apprehensive that they will not continue to raceive the fine service when has been given them by the steamers under the old management. This is only a conjecture, however, and it may be that the new management may give equally good facilities, if not better transportation, for both freight and passengers.

give equally good facilities, if not better transportation, for both freight and passengers.

Dr. George H. Chewning, of this city has a line farm in Fauquier county, and has shipped recently the finest lot of fat eattle which have gone out of Fauquier this year. They were shipped to the Baltmore markets, where they were bought for export purposes.

The special services in progress at the Baptist Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. A. Williams, assisted by Dr. E. W. Winfrey, of Culpeper, are attracting great attention, The attendance at each service is very large, and Dr. Winfrey is preaching able sermons, which deeply impress his hearers.

Judge A. W. Wallace has returned from Boston, Mass, where he has been in the interest of the University of Virginia on business connected with the Finance Committee of the Board of Visitors, of which he is chairman.

HE MISSED HIS TRAIN, BUT INSPECTION WENT ON

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DANVILLE, VA., October 13.—Colonel
Jo. Lane Stern, assistant inspector-general, missed connection in Lynchburg
this afternoon, and accordingly was not
present to inspect the Danville Light
Infantry to-night. An inspection was
made, however, by Major Stanley W.

Drake's Palmetto Wine.

Robes and Ruches

For the Horse Show.

Some exclusive examples of immediate fashions in rich Robes and dainty Ruchings are now on exhibit in the Lace Section.

They make an attractive and a convincingly correct exhibit that will appeal with direct emphasis to every woman who is making ready for the Horse Show.

Liberty Satin Stocks, very new, white or black, \$5.00 each Lace Collars and Stocks, real and imitation laces, 50c. each Lace and Spangled Robes, rich designs, in black or white \$18

Some Fascinating Evening Silks Have Just Arrived.

These show the new Clouded Pompadour Printings on Plain and Jacquard Crepe de Chines, Mousseline Taffetas and Messelines.

No patterns of recent years have been so highly artistic and no Silks have shown such freshness, dressiness and real beauty.

They make their first bow to the public this morn-

Pompadour Jacquard Crepe de Chines, 24 Inches wide, at \$1.25 Pompadour Plain Ground Crepe de Chines, 24 Inches wide, Pompadour Mousseline Taffetas, plain grounds, 20 inch, at \$1,00 Pompadour Jacquard Messalines, 20 inches Wide, at.....\$1.00

Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

OCTOBER 14TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

Battle of Hastings, and defeat of Harold by William of Normandy, which placed the latter upon the throne of England. The battle lasted from morning till sunset. William had three horses killed under him, and there fell about 15,000 Normans; but on the side of the vanquished, the loss was much greater, and included Harold and his two brothers, who were

The first earl created in England. Alfred in 920 used this word, as

Birthday of William Penn, the first proprietor of Pennsylvania, son of Admiral Sir William Penn.

Act of Massachusetts authorises, prohibiting the immigration of Quakers and subjecting such as should arrive to twenty lashes and imprisonment at hard labor until transported, and if they returned to suffer death.

Hugh Peters, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, hanged at London. His death was the result of the most infamous trial on record. He was seven years in New England as minister, first at Salem, then at the Great

George Clarke delivered his first speech to the assembly as governor

of the province of New York, and consented to introduce the practice which has ever since prevailed, of absenting himself from the council while they sit as a branch of the Legislature.

Declaration of Rights.

Two British redoubts at Yorktown taken, and included in the second parallel, which greatly facilitated the subsequent operations of the be-

Battle of Ulm; the French, under Bonaparte, captured the bridge and

the Austrian position of Elchingen. Battle of Jena, or Auerstadt, in Saxony, between the French, under Bonaparte, and the Prussians, under King Frederick William. The Prussian line extended eighteen miles, and numbered 150,000 strong; the total number of men engaged on both sides was over 250,000, and the number

of cannon employed, 700. The Prussians were defeated, with the loss of 20,000 killed and wounded, and 40,000 taken prisoners, together with 200 Bonaparte arrived at Leipzig, in Germany, having in the course of four days assembled there an army whose numbers are variously stated at from 150,000 to 400,000 nien, with 600 cannon, and commanded by the ablest generals of the age.

1850.

The convention for amending the Constitution of Virginia assembled Battle of Bristoe Station, Va.

Martin, commanding the Third Bettalion of the Seventieth Regiment.

There was a large crowd present to winess the ceremony: Colonel Stern wired the officers of the command, stating that he would set a later date for the inspection.

WILLIAMS IDENTIFIED.

Recognized as the Man Wanted for Two Robberies.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SALISBURY, N. C., October 18 .- Dr. T R. Harding, of Yadkinville, returned this afternoon from Charleston, to which place he had been called to identify one Frank, alias "Billy" Williams, who is in Jali in that city under a bond of ten thousand dollars, charged with robbing the county treasurer of Yadkin county of eight hundred dollars on Explember 7th, and also of robbing the Yadkinville postoffice. Williams was positively identified as the party awanted, and will be brought to Greensboro, N. C., for trial at the next term of the Federal Court.

Ned Murphy and one other accomplice escaped the secret service officers, who have been working on the case since the robbery. afternoon from Charleston, to which place

PRAISES ROOSEVELT.

Nominee for Congress Lauds Him for Dining Booker Washington. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., October 13 .-Oscar J. Spears was nominated for Congress here to-day by the Republicans of The wonderful tonic medicine that removes all congestion and disease from vital organs, tissues and blood. One tablesprontul, once a day, immediately relieves and absolutely ourse ladgestion. Flutulency, Constitution and Caturrh of the Muesus Membranes. It is a possibly expecific for Congested Liver and Kidneys and Inflammation of Hadder, those the Apperlice and Nervous System, and purifies and enriches the Hlood.

Seventy-five cents at Drug Stores for a large bottle, usual dollar size, but a trial buttle will be sent free and prepaid to every reader of this paper who needs it and writes for it to Draid Formula Company, Drake Building, Chicago, ill.

Dowens and Minor Drug Company, distributing agents.

COMPANY NOW LOSING MONEY

Expenditures Exceed Receipts by About Thirty Thousand Dollars.

sand Dollars.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, October M.—In the annual report of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company for the fiscal year ended June 20th last, President Henry K. Me-Harg referred to the continued depression in Iron, coal and coke, which has made it very difficult for the company to operate the property successfully and earn anything more than the operating expenses. The not earnings of the company from all sources for the first six months of the year, were in round figures, about \$492,000. Since January 1, 1994, the deficiency from month to month under interest, taxes and expenses has been about \$122,000, deducting the \$32,000 standing to the credit of the company up to January 1, 1994, it is shown that, after paying interest, the company has run behind approximately \$30,000 for the year's operations.

The company had on hand July 1, 1994, pig fron valued at \$444,533, none of which has been piedged for any loans and no cash borrowed on the same. Liberal expenditures for improvements have been made, and it is expected that the com-

penditures for improvements have been made, and it is expected that the com-pany will be able to make cheaper iron than ever before.

Snakes' Watchful Eyes. Snakes' eyes are never closed. Sleeping or wolking, alive or dead, they are always wide open. This is because they have no eyolids.

DIED.

WHITE—
Prank W. Rohleder, male; aged 71 years,
11 months, 25 days; residence No. 119
South First Street.
Sister Angelina Teresa, female, aged 22
years; residence, 16 Harvie Street.